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Moſcow, April 13. *N. S.*

THE Muſcovite and Swediſh Armies are in Quarters. The Ruſſians lye diſperſed in the Neighbourhood of Bialogrod and Summy; the Swedes among the Zaporowiſh Coſſacks towards the Frontiers of Tartary. It is thought, that while the Armies are out of the Field, their Czarish and Swediſh Majeſties will enter into a Treaty of Peace. The Troops cannot be again in motion 'till towards the beginning of July. The Czar is at Veronitz, and the Rivers being now open, his Majeſty is preparing to Launch ſome new Ships. They further add, that his Majeſty has determined, with fifteen old Men of War which lye on the Don, to Embark for Aſoph. There has not been known a more ſevere Winter than we have had in theſe Parts, 'till the latter end of the laſt Month. The Parties on our Frontiers have almoſt wholly interrupted our Correſpondence by Poſt.

Vienna, June 14. *N. S.* On the ſeventh of this Month Mr. Weilern, General of the Artillery, ſet out from hence on his way to Hungary; where we hear General Heiſter is already arrived, and is poſted near Raab. Count Raventlau is gone from this Court, to attend that of Dreſden. On the fifteenth Inſtant a general Council was held, his Imperial Majeſty being preſent, in which the Cardinal de Lamberg, the Vice-chancellor of the Empire, and all the other great Officers of State, aſſiſted. The Articles Preliminary to a Treaty of Peace, which were lately agreed upon by the Miniſters of the Allies and thoſe of France, were the ſubject of their Debate. They did not at that time come to any Reſolution; but it is thought, that notwithſtanding the French King has not ſigned thoſe Articles, his Imperial Majeſty will ratifie them on his part. The Count de Goes is ſuddenly expected from Carinthia at this place, from whence he will proceed to the Hague. We hear, that the Prince of Lichtenſtein, and the Count of Abenſperg and Traun, Grand Marſhal of Lower Auſtria, are arrived at Presburg, and have communicated to the States of Hungary the Emperor's final Reſolution on the Articles which were delivered ſome time ſince to the Commiſſaries of his Imperial Majeſty. Letters from Hungary adviſe, that General Heiſter waited only for the arrival of General Nehm, who was to join him with a Body of four theuſand Men, to open the Campaign. In the mean time ſeveral Parties of the Malecontents continue to lay waſte the Country, and plunder the Frontiers. The Daniſh Troops abſolutely refuſe to march towards Germany, until they have received their Pay, at leaſt 'till the Accounts which they have given in of what was in Arrears are ſettled and allowed. The Demands of thoſe Troops amount to five hundred and fifty thouſand Florins. The difficulty about the Payment ariſes from a Propoſal of a deduction to be made towards that Sum, out of the extraordinary Contributions which they have raiſed in Bavaria. It is computed, that the Imperial Foot which is to ſerve in Piedmont this Campaign will amount to fourteen thouſand and forty three Men; and that the Cavalry will alſo be compleated, according to the Agreement with his Royal Highneſs of Savoy.

Copenhagen, June 22. *N. S.* Monſieur Juel has ſet out for Koningsberg, in his way to Muſcovy; but, it is ſaid, he has received Orders to go by Land to meet the King his Maſter at Koningsberg. Four French light Veſſels, from twenty to twenty eight Guns, came into Elſenore three Days ago, being laden with Corn from Damzick; one of them ſailed for Dunkirk on the 19th, but the other three, which ſailed the Night after, were driven back by contrary Winds, and are ſtill detained in Port. The ſudden warmth of the Weather, after a violent cold Seaſon, has occaſioned much Sickneſs there, and great Numbers died ſuddenly.

Frankfort, June 23. *N. S.* The Count of Metternich, Plenipotentiary from the King of Pruſſia, arrived here on the twenty firſt Inſtant from Neufchatel, and his Excellency was complimented by the Magiſtracy of this City, who made him the uſual Preſents. But ſince the Negotiations of Peace are broken off, it is not believed that this Miniſter will proceed on his Journey to the Hague, but remain here 'till he has received new Inſtructions from his Pruſſian Majeſty. Yeſterday the Duke of Courland ſet out for the Baths of Embs, and the Grand Maſter of the Teutonick Order will depart to Morrow for the ſame Place. He has deſigned to build a magnificent Houſe at Saxenhauſen, for the Reception and Entertainment of the Knights of that Order; and his Return is ſpeedily expected here, to haſten the Structure of that Edifice. The Duke of Lorrain has cauſed ſix thouſand Sacks of Corn to be bought up in Franconia, which he has ordered to be conveyed by Land-Carriages into his Dominions. In the mean time the Circles on the Upper Rhine have received a Letter from the Emperor, which urges them to take all neceſſary Precautions to prevent the Tranſportation of any Corn out of their Territories into France or Swiſſerland. Theſe Circles have thanked the Emperor for his Care in this Affair, and given Aſſurances that they will ſtrictly obſerve his Majeſty's Directions. The Price of Corn abates daily, and there is an Appearance of a very plentiful Harveſt. Letters from the Camp at Etlingen, of the twenty firſt Inſtant ſay, that they expected to be ſpeedily reinforced with eight Imperial Regiments of Horſe and Foot, of which there is one Regiment of Huſſars. When the Army is entirely aſſembled, it will conſiſt of thirty two thouſand Men. The French lye encamped under the Cannon of Fort Keil, and the Marſhal d'Harcourt has detached twelve Battalions and ſixteen Squadrons to be ſent into Flanders, which makes us believe that he will be obliged to act only in a defenſive manner the enſuing Campaign.

Bruſſels, June 27. *N. S.* Letters from the Court of Madrid of the tenth Inſtant, inform us, that the Duke of Anjou has, upon his late Advices from France, appeared even in publick, and on Occaſions of Ceremony and Pomp, to be under the utmoſt Dejection of Mind. It is ſaid, this has proceeded from the Notice which had been ſent to that Prince, that the preſent Poſture of Affairs in France were ſuch as rendred it incapable of maintaining him in the Poſſeſſion of Spain. The Conde d' Aguilar is appointed to command the Forces in Arragon, though the Mareſchal de Bezons was before nominated for that Service; the Grandees having conceived a Diſtruſt of the French Nation. It is alſo reported, that the French Ambaſſador, and Monſieur de Quenouille, Intendant of the Royal Stores, are preparing for their Return to France. There are Methods taken to draw into the Hands of the Court all the Taxes for the Year 1710. This Demand has raiſed a Jealouſie in the People, which they do not forbear to expreſs in their publick Diſcourſe. Theſe Advices add, that a Courier from Rome had brought Diſpatches, which had encreaſed the Diſſatisfaction of the Spaniards; and though the Particulars are kept ſecret, it is generally believed the Court of Rome has acknowledged King Charles. What favours this Opinion, is, that the Secretary of the late Nuncio, who was left behind to ſettle that Miniſter's domeſtick Affairs, had, ſoon after the Arrival of that Courier, Orders to leave Madrid within twenty four hours. There is alſo publiſhed an Edict of the Duke of Anjou and his Council, prohibiting all manner of Commerce with Rome, with very ſevere Penalties on all ſuch as ſhall offend againſt this Declaration. The Troops in Arragon were, at the time of writing theſe Advices, aſſembling near Mequinenza.